The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

No. 16,171 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1944 [illegible] Price 20 Sen

JEWISH TERRORISTS CONTINUE ATTACKS IN PALESTINE AREA

Firm Stand Held by Jews With Approach of Time Limit On Immigration

Special

BUDAPEST, March 29.—With the time limit for the immigration of Jews into Palestine due on March 31, as stipulated in the British White Book of 1939, the Jewish issue is approaching the boiling point.

On March 23, planned bombing acts of terrorism against British officials and police took place simultaneously in Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa and Tel Aviv. On March 25, the Jews and Arabs clashed in Jaffa and a similar event took place in Jerusalem the following day. As most of the Jews were armed, the Arabs suffered many casualties.

The British police stepped into the scene and arrested three Jewish and two Arab leaders, declared martial law in the affected areas, banned the holding of public meetings, enforced a curfew, increased police patrols, and confiscated all arms found in house-to-house searches.

But as there were many tough elements both among the Jews and Arabs, these measures proved futile and the situation became more aggravated.

It has been reported that the Jews in Palestine have been importing large quantities of rifles, pistols and machine-guns from the United States and that they have been bribing the British customs officials to permit the entry of these arms.

Oliver Stanley, British Secretary of State for Colonies, said some time ago that in the past five years, 575,000 Jews were permitted to enter Palestine and that up to the present 346,000 had actually settled. He also revealed that the immigration of the remaining number of 29,000 Jews would be permitted before the expiration of the immigration period.

But all British efforts to placate the Jews have failed miserably. Recently, the following demands were made by Jewish representatives: (1) Unlimited immigration of Jews into Palestine and the establishment of a Jewish State, (2) Free purchase of land by the Jews, and (3) Organization of a Jewish national army.

Furthermore, it has been reported that a Jewish propaganda organ is now insisting upon the immigration of 3,000,000 more Jews into Palestine.

As the result of the conference held in London between the leader of the Zionist movement in the United States and British officials, it is reported that the atmosphere in the British Government regarding the Jewish problem has turned more favorable.

Meanwhile, the Arab nations are fiercely opposing the migration of Jews into Palestine. Egyptian newspapers, in particular, claim that the establishment of a Jewish State would mean the virtual extermination of the Arabs in Palestine. They also stress the fact that British statesmen who support Jews are the enemies of all Arabs.

In another effort to solve the delicate problem, the British Government has suggested, as a sort of compromise plan, that it would make arrangements for the entry of Jews into North Africa. However, the Jews have ignored this proposal, thus placing the British Government in a very difficult situation.

In view of the present state of affairs, it is obvious that the deadly rivalry between the Jews and Arabs will continue to intensify. The delicate relations existing among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union who are struggling for control over West Asia and the Mediterranean area is another factor that is adding fire to the Jewish-Arab clash.

Announcement

With the approval of the authorities, the subscription rate for the NIPPON TIMES will be as follows, effective April 1.

One month ¥5.00
One copy 0.20

X-Ray Spectacles Invented by Reich For Medical Work

Special

BERLIN, March 31.—German surgeons are now operating with the aid of "X-ray spectacles" to speed up all internal operations. The spectacles represent an adaptation to the field of X rays the statoscopic principle which with the aid of two photographs permits pictures to be seen plastically. With the aid of one of these "X-ray spectacles," a difficult thigh operations could be made within 15 minutes compared to the one and a half hours to two hours which such operations formerly required.

FOE FAILS TO CRUSH REICH IN AIR BATTLE

Forecast Destruction of Germany in March; Britain Is Instead Pulverized

Special

BERLIN, March 30.—The British and American prophecy that the intensification of their aerial warfare would devastate Germany in March of this year has been a miserable failure, while on the other hand, German bombardment of Britain has been devastating, Transocean military correspondent Walter Plato writes.

He declared that the British and Americans had prophesized for March of this year a turn in their aerial warfare and had believed that by increasing their attacks from the British Isles and from Italy they would be able to deal devastating blows to Germany. By day and night raids which were doubtless more intense than formerly, they vainly attempted to cripple the German airplane industry and to wear down the German fighter defense by keeping them incessantly in the air or at least on vigil.

The correspondent went on to remark that two new features are clearly discernible in the aerial warfare in March. First, the Luftwaffe added to its attacks on London two heavy raids on important military targets in Hull and Bristol respectively. Methodical intensification of the battle of England is progressing step by step. Yet in March, only a section of the bomber command was employed in the raids while certain matters are maturing which in the battle of England will be of extraordinary significance at the opportune moment.

Mr. Plato pointed out that the raids on London, Hull and Bristol are only phases for the coming German actions in April. Secondly, he added, cooperation of day and night raids from the south and north were effectively met by German fighter and ground forces. The March score of the enemy planes shot down in single air battles is the highest yet achieved and this holds good for both day and night raids.

"Hitherto, the record for day raid was established on January 12 over Central Germany with a score of 136 enemy planes shot down. This record was bettered in March during a raid on Berlin when 140 enemy planes were shot down," he stated.

"The score of German night fighters has also increased by leaps and bounds," he added. "While in a night raid on Leipzig on February 28, three enemy bombers were destroyed and this number was increased to 112 in a night raid on Berlin on March 24 to 25.

"These scores comprise only remnants of enemy bombers which were actually found in Reich territory. Additional so-called silent losses are probably also exceptionally high in view of the extraordinarily

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

CHURCHILL AND EDEN ENDANGER BRITAIN, IS REICH VIEWPOINT

Growing Opposition to Government by Public Ascribed to Its Foreign Policy

Special

BERLIN, March 30.—Criticism voiced in Britain against the British foreign and domestic policies is being watched with interest by German official quarters and the press, the spokesman of the German Foreign Office declared.

The spokesman declared that it was all the same to Germany whether Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden remained in his post or not as Germany had no special reason to wish his removal.

Wednesday's debate in the House of Commons, the spokesman said, is viewed here as a clear indication of the growing opposition against Prime Minister Churchill arising from the realization that his and Eden's political course was leading the country into a catastrophe regardless of the outcome of the war.

Even messenger boys, he said, have discovered that the continued failures of the British Government, the weakening of Britain's position in Europe and the Pacific, and London's growing dependence on Moscow and Washington are not signs of British strength.

Continuing, the spokesman declared that Eden had been subjected to ridicule in the Commons and, in his reply, he had merely stuttered and stammered. Thereupon, the British press attested that he was too weak to master the problems of the war.

Then, the spokesman pointed to the report of the New York Times which offered an explanation for the reduction of British positions in the Mediterranean and in southeastern Europe. This paper had declared that Roosevelt and Churchill had agreed in Teheran to drop any plan of their own for the invasion of the Balkans as they were willing to regard this area as a Soviet sphere of influence.

However, the spokesman concluded, the Anglo-Americans must carry out the invasion in the west.

Forced to Explain

Special

LISBON, March 30.—Prime Minister Churchill found himself in an awkward position Thursday when in the House of Commons he was forced to explain his discarding of the Atlantic Charter in reply to a question put by a Labor member, according to a London report.

This M.P., who felt unsatisfied with Churchill's action, asked him whether in view of the confusion which was started by Britain's moving off the principles of the Atlantic Charter the Prime Minister would not take the opportunity to blot out this bad impression and restore confidence.

First Churchill refused to make a statement and referred to the speech he made last week, but in view of the unrest in the Commons, he was forced to answer the question.

He declared that he was always thinking about the Atlantic Charter, but there were others to be considered as well as the British Government.

When asked whether the principles of the Charter would be modified regarding the treatment of other peoples, Churchill answered that he could not say that the Atlantic Charter and its principles could remain Britain's dominating aim.

Searchlight With Infra-Red Ray Device To Hunt Enemy Plane Invented by Reich

Special

LISBON, March 31.—German aircraft defense experts have put into service a new type of searchlight equipped with an infra-red ray device, which will be used to penetrate natural and artificial clouds and pick out enemy planes trying to take cover behind the clouds, according to a report received here.

Instead of attempting as hitherto to locate a single aircraft, the new searchlight will be employed as a "barrage" and over long distances.

A new type of Focke-Wulff night fighters has been equipped with this type of searchlight and several plants are turning out a number of planes fitted with the same device.

New Weapon Invented

Domei

BERLIN, March 30.—Photos of the new German weapon for fighting tanks and pillboxes called the Goliath appeared in today's papers. The Goliath is a wirelessly controlled about knee-high caterpillar vehicle filled with a new kind of high explosive charge.

PROTOCOLS AND NOTES

Translations of the documents pertaining to the Protocols signed by Japanese Ambassador Naotake Sato and Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs S. A. Lozovsky in Moscow on March 30 for the prolongation of the Fishery Convention for five years and for the transfer of Japanese oil and coal concessions in North Saghalien follow:

Protocol relating to the Extension for Five Years of the Fishery Convention between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Government of Japan and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have, as the result of the negotiations recently conducted between the two Governments on the fishery problem, agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1

The Fishery Convention between Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all the documents attached thereto, signed on January 23rd, 1928, of which the term of duration had been extended each successive year since 1936 until its expiration on December 31st, 1943, shall, subject to the conditions stipulated in the present Protocol, remain in force for a period of five years beginning with January 1st, 1944.

ARTICLE 2

All matters relating to the operation of the fishing industry by fishing organizations and citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be disposed of exclusively by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and shall not be regulated by the stipulations of the Fishery Convention and of the documents attached thereto.

In pursuance of the stipulations in the preceding Paragraph, all the stipulations in the Fishery Convention and in the documents attached thereto that relate to the operation of the fishing industry by fishing organizations and citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall cease to be valid and shall not hereafter be applicable.

ARTICLE 3

The following amendments and additions shall be made to Article 1 of the Protocol (A) attached to the Fishery Convention:

(a) The stipulations in the final Paragraph of Article 1 of the Protocol (A) shall be amended by replacing them by the following stipulations:

"Fishing shall, moreover, be barred to Japanese subjects, as to other foreigners, within the following bays:

1. Avatcha Bay, the area marked by a line drawn from Cape Kruti to Bechevinska Bay, including the last-mentioned bay.
2. De Castries Bay, the area marked by a line drawn from Cape Yujni to Krestovaya Bay, including the last-mentioned bay.
3. Soviet Bay, the area marked by a line drawn from the point in Lat. 49°26' N. and Long. 140°27' E. to the point in Lat. 48° 40' N. and Long. 140° 11' E.
4. St. Olga Bay and St. Vladimir Bay, the area marked by a line drawn from the estuary of the River Lafule to Cape Nakhvalni.
5. Peter the Great Bay (including Posiette Bay), the area marked by a line drawn from Opasni Island to the estuary of the River Tumen.

The bays enumerated under Nos. 16, 27, 30 and 32 in Article 1 of the Protocol (A), being each included in the five areas mentioned above, shall not hereafter be referred to by the said respective Nos.

The precise boundaries of the above-mentioned five fish-prohibited areas shall be stipulated in the Note No. 2 attached to the present Protocol and exchanged between the respective Plenipotentiaries of Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics simultaneously with the signing of the present Protocol.

(b) The following two are added to the list of the inlets contained in Article 1 of the Protocol (A) which constitute exceptions to Article 1 of the Fishery Convention:

1. Assor Bay
2. North-western portion of Tauisk Bay

ARTICLE 4.

The commutation tax consisting of the taxes and fees, mentioned in the Note. No. 1. which was attached to the Fishery Convention and exchanged on January 23rd, 1928, shall be raised to 30 per cent of the royalty for the lease of the respective fishery lots concerned.

ARTICLE 5.

The special royalty (dolevoe otchislenie) for the operation of canning factories, mentioned in (D) (6) of the Protocol (C) attached to the Fishery Convention, shall be raised to the following rates:

1. For red salmon, 25 copecks per case;
2. For dog salmon, silver salmon and king salmon, 20 copecks per case;
3. For humpback-salmon, 12 copecks per case;
4. For crabs, 50 copecks per case.

ARTICLE 6.

The present Protocol shall come into force on the date of its signature.

The present Protocol is done in the Japanese and the Russian languages, both texts having equal force.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol and affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate in the City of Moscow this 30th of the 3rd month of the 19th year of Syowa, corresponding to March 30th, 1944.

Protocol relating to the Transfer of the Japanese Oil and Coal Concessions in Northern Saghalien.

The Government of Japan and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as the result of negotiations conducted with a view to putting into force the understanding regarding the annulment of the Japanese oil and coal concessions in Northern Saghalien, which was reached between the two governments in connection with the Pact of Neutrality of April 13, 1941, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1

The Government of Japan shall transfer to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics all the rights concerning the Japanese oil and coal concessions in Northern Saghalien, in accordance with the stipulations of the present Protocol and the Terms for the Application of the Protocol attached thereto.

The Concession Contracts concluded on December 14th, 1925 and the Additional contracts and Agreements subsequently concluded between Japanese concessionnaires on the one hand, and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the other hand, shall be abrogated by virtue of the present Protocol.

ARTICLE 2.

All the property (installations, equipments, materials, spare stocks, provisions, etc.) possessed by the Japanese concessionnaires in Northern Saghalien shall be transferred, in their actual state, unless otherwise provided for in the present Protocol and the Terms for the Application of the Protocol attached thereto, to the possession of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE 3.

In connection with the preceding two Articles, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agree to pay to the Government of Japan the sum of five million (5,000,000) rubles in accordance with the stipulations of the Terms for the Application of the Protocol attached to the present Protocol.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics undertake to deliver each year to the Government of Japan fifty thousand (50,000) metric tons of oil produced in the Oha oil fields in Northern Saghalien, on ordinary commercial terms and for a period of five consecutive years after the cessation of the present war.

ARTICLE 4

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics guarantee the removal from the concession territory, without hindrance and without taxation, of the oil and coal stored and possessed by the Japanese concessionnaires in accordance with the stipulations of the Terms for the Application of the present Protocol.

ARTICLE 5

The present Protocol shall come into force on the date of its signature.

The present Protocol is done in the Japanese and the Russian languages, both texts having equal force.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate in the City of Moscow on the 30th day of the 3rd month of the 19th year of Syowa, corresponding to March 30th, 1944.

TERMS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE PROTOCOL

I. re Article 1 of the Protocol.

On the occasion of the departure to Japan of the Japanese staff members and labourers engaged in the concession enterprises, the Government of the Union of Soviet Social-

(Continued on Page 2 Col 5)

FISHERY CONVENTION PROLONGED 5 YEARS BY JAPAN AND U.S.S.R.

Protocol Transferring Japanese Concessions in N. Saghalien Also Signed in Moscow

Agreements for the transfer of Japanese oil and coal concessions in Northern Saghalien to the Soviet Union and for the prolongation for five years of the Fishery Convention between the two countries were formally signed in Moscow on March 30, it was announced by the Board of Information at 5 p.m. Friday.

The protocols were signed by Ambassador Naotake Sato and the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs S. A. Lozovsky in accordance with an understanding reached during the course of negotiations for the Neutrality Pact between the two Powers, the announcement said.

The Board of Information's announcement follows:

"In accordance with an understanding reached during the course of negotiations for the Neutrality Pact between Japan and the Soviet Union, a Protocol relating to the transfer of Japanese oil and coal concessions in Northern Saghalien and a Protocol relating to the prolongation for five years of the Fishery Convention were formally signed in Moscow on March 30, between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mr. Naotake Sato, and the Soviet People's Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Mr. S. A. Lozovsky."

Started in June 1935

Negotiations for the revision of the Soviet-Japanese Fishery Convention concluded in 1928, to remain effective for eight years, in accordance with Article 3 of the Soviet-Japanese Basic Treaty of 1925, were undertaken in June, 1935 in accordance with the stipulations of Article 15 of the Fishery Convention, as its expiry was due in 1936. No agreement, however, could be reached in 1935 or 1936 and only a modus vivendi was concluded year after year to prolong the term of the old convention by one year each. In this way, a modus vivendi was concluded some eight times.

Meanwhile, the Japanese authorities did not cease to make efforts to conclude a convention on a permanent basis and following the conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact of 1941 they availed of the opportunity offered by the general sentiments in favor of settling all the issues pending between the Soviet Union and Japan to negotiate for the conclusion of such a permanent convention with renewed vigor. These efforts, however, were cut short by the outbreak of the Soviet-German War in June of the same year.

Last year the Japanese authorities, after reconsidering the results of the negotiations conducted up to June, 1941, proposed to the Soviet Government the settlement of the issues that had remained unsettled up to that time. The Soviet authorities consented and the negotiations again began to make progress. Early this year understanding was arrived at on matters of principle and thereafter the matter was referred to a Soviet-Japanese drafting committee for deliberation on the text of the articles to be signed. Agreement then was reached on a protocol and exchange notes, by which the Soviet-Japanese Fishery convention was to be prolonged by five years. The necessary instruments were signed on March 30.

The Japanese petroleum and coal concessions in North Saghalien were granted to Japanese petroleum and coal entrepreneurs in accordance with the petroleum and coal concession contracts signed between the So-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

13 Azad Hind Fighters Cited and Honored For Gallant Action in Arakan Operations

Special

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN BURMA, March 28.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has issued citations and granted awards to 13 members of the Azad Hind Fauj, including Major I. S. Misra, for acts of gallantry during the Arakan operations in February 1944.

The citation issued to Major Misra who was awarded the Sardar E. Jang, reads: "For individual bravery, devotion to duty and outstanding leadership. This officer was in command of a certain unit of the Azad Hind Fauj during the Arakan operations in February 1944, and the unit under his able command achieved brilliant war results.

"Throughout the operations, this officer showed complete disregard for his personal safety and comfort. He exhibited individual bravery of a high order and outstanding leadership which was greatly responsible for the large number of officers and men of the British-Indian army joining the Azad Hind Fauj."

Head of Free India Names April 6-13 As Liberation Week

Domei

XX BASE IN BURMA, March 30.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provincial Government of Azad Hind, has designated the week beginning April 6 to 13 as the "People's Liberation Week" and his message has called upon the Indian people, especially those residing in Greater East Asia regions, to observe the week in its full significance. The period designated by the Netaji corresponds to the period of observation of the "People's Week," one of the annual national events, in which the Indians at home and abroad had hitherto joined.

BATTLES INTENSIFY ON ROAD TO IMPHAL

Enemy Northeast of Stronghold Desperate—Manipur Highway Is Threatened

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—The British-Indian army in the sector northeast of Imphal is now struggling desperately in a defensive battle, fearing that the powerful Japanese Units which had advanced into the vall[illegible]phal Plains might cu[illegible]pur Highway, according to an AP dispatch from New Delhi received here.

With the dispatch of artillery corps, furious battles are now in progress, the report added.

Revealing the growing concern of the enemy over the menace to Imphal, a Trans-Radio cable from New Delhi reported that the Japanese are now pressing on Imphal from various directions and that their strength has been increased.

Japanese Units have already reached a point 30 miles from Imphal, the report said, adding, if Imphal falls, the supply lines to the anti-Axis troops now fighting in Northern Burma will be exposed to a big menace.

Meanwhile, a communique issued today by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, reported that intensified battles are now in progress on the Tidim roadway south of Imphal.

The communique also stated that furious battles are taking place around a key point on the Tidim road, and that Japanese artillery bombarded the anti-Axis positions in that sector.

On the Tammu roadway, the Japanese clashed with anti-Axis troops at a point midway between Tammu and Palel, the communique concluded.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT HIT BY BRITISH NEWSMAN

Special

LISBON, March 30.—The United States State Department was severely criticized on Thursday by the diplomatic correspondent of the News Chronicle, London, who charged the State Department for repeatedly giving out information to the press despite explicit agreements with London to keep certain matter confidential, according to a London dispatch.

The correspondent made three charges, namely, the embargo against Spain was published in the New York Times 24 hours after it took place; secondly, Secretary of State Cordell Hull after the latest Finnish note to Moscow declared at his press conference that negotiations will be continued whereas London and Washington had agreed to state that the matter must now be looked upon as closed.

The third case, the correspondent adds, was that the United States note concerning the treatment of the French problem was also published without informing London.

NIPPON-INDIAN UNITS CUT SUPPLY ROUTE IN IMPHAL ADVANCE

Imperial Headquarters Discloses That Foe Has Lost 3,460 Troops

In concert with the Indian National Army, the Imperial Japanese Forces now advancing in the Imphal Plains in the Central Indo-Burma border area, cut off the Imphal-Kohima road, the vital supply route of the enemy on March 28, after advancing to a point about 40 kilometers north of Imphal, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. Friday.

Units of the Japanese Army in the Southern Indo-Burma border area are now attacking the enemy troops that have been adjusting their lines on the front, the communique disclosed.

The Imperial Headquarters also revealed the principal war results out of those obtained in the southern Indo-Burmese border area since March 1 up to the present, in which the enemy losses were 2,700 bodies abandoned and 760 troops taken prisoner, besides large quantities of war material captured or demolished. In the same period, the Japanese loss was 357 killed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. March 31

"1. Imperial Japanese Forces that have been advancing in the Imphal Plains in the Central Indo-Burma border area reached a point about 40 kilometers north of Imphal at midnight of March 28 together with the Indian National Army and have cut off the Imphal-Kohima roadway, the important commissary route of the enemy.

"2. Imperial Japanese Forces in the Southern Indo-Burma border area are attacking the enemy which has been continuously adjusting his fighting lines and achieved war results since March 1 up to the present of which the major ones are as follows:

"Losses dealt to the enemy:
"Bodies abandoned about 2,700
"War prisoners 760
"War weapons captured or wrecked:
"Guns of various kinds 23
"Tanks, armored cars etc. .... about 150
"Numerous firearms and large quantities of ammunition.
"Losses on our side:
"Killed .... 357."

Japanese Nearing Imphal

Domei

CANTON, March 31.—The Indian radio broadcasts on March 29 reported that the Japanese Forces are closing in on Imphal from three directions and the imminent menace to the British-Indian forces is rapidly intensifying.

"The Japanese Forces pushing forward toward Imphal from the north are smashing through the Imphal plains," says the broadcast. "The counter-offensive operations of the British-Indian forces are greatly hampered by the mountainous topography of the terrain. Furthermore the British-Indian fourth army is attempting to stave off the advance of the Japanese Forces from the Tammu and Tidim directions."

Enemy Division Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN BURMA, March 31.—A bomber-fighter formation of the Japanese Army Air Units on the morning of March 28 carried out a severe bombing raid on the artillery corps, mobile units and military installations of the British-Indian 20th Division which had been putting up stiff resistance at a basin northwest of the Tammu airfield in spite of the strong encirclement cordon established around them by Japanese Ground Units.

Defying the attacks of several scores of enemy planes, the Japanese raiders dropped all the explosives they carried, causing large fires at two places and also inflicting heavy damage on concentrated enemy troops. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Horikiri Reaches [illegible]

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—[illegible] Horikiri, former Japanese Ambassador to Rome, arrived in [illegible] Vienna, according to [illegible] reports. He is scheduled [illegible] to Japan via Syria.

Press Comments

Friday, March 31

TEHERAN CONFERENCE AND AFTER

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Considerable time has passed since the Teheran Conference at which leaders of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union gathered together in a single hall.

Upon his return from the conference, President Roosevelt is reported to have told newsmen that the conversations had drawn the three countries closer together and that the results were certain to contribute much to the ultimate victory of the anti-Axis camp. But the point is: is the accord said to have been reached at that conference on diplomatic and strategic matters among the three Powers actually taking shape now after the lapse of so much time?

The Soviet Union is still demanding the formation of a second front. It is by now common knowledge that the formation of such a front is absolutely necessary for defeating Germany. Even the peoples of the United States and Britain have come to entertain doubts as to whether the three-Power conference at Teheran agreed upon a second front that is to decide the issue of the war.

If we now turn to the diplomatic side of the question, we will see that the numerous instances of the powerful independent policy being pursued by the Soviet Union after the Teheran Conference are making it more and more doubtful whether any substantial agreement was reached at the conference.

The peoples of the United States and Britain have come, reasonably enough, to be sorely dissatisfied with the attitudes of their rulers. Doubts concerning the Teheran Conference have developed into doubts as to the very war aims of their own Governments. The disappointment felt and explanations offered regarding the Atlantic Charter are evidence of the existence of such doubts.

Is it not only natural under the circumstances that there should arise the criticism that the Teheran Conference was nothing but a funeral of the Atlantic Charter. So different have been the actual events from what was announced after the conference ended. It is for this reason that there is talk of the United States and Britain again calling a three-Power conference. Especially in Britain this is most vehemently advocated and the Government is under fire in Parliament over its diplomatic policy.

Is it such a situation that was meant when it was announced after the conference that relations among the three Powers had been drawn closer? Has not the conference merely resulted in engendering discontent among the peoples of Britain and the United States and increased their doubts concerning their war aims? Moreover, neither the United States nor Britain is now in a position to condemn the Soviet Union. If developments since the Teheran Conference have betrayed the agreement reached at the conference, then they surely have the right to protest.

Why is it that the United States and Britain have been unable to make any protest but have busied themselves with obeisances to Moscow and explanations to their own peoples? Is it not because among the three Powers there exist fundamental differences no diplomatic technique can compose The Teheran Conference and events since that time may be considered to have rendered this point clearer than ever. Is it not an irony of the that the British policy of selfishness and the American policy of plutocratic imperialism are themselves working within the anti-Axis camp to bind and gag their very movements?

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 30

German troops moved from the lower reaches of the Bug in the Ukraine according to orders without being impeded by the Soviets. In the fighting of the past few days the troops of the Eastmark 3rd Mountain Division under Major-General Wittmann and the Franconian 17th Infantry Division under Colonel Brueker particularly excelled themselves. South of Balta and in the area between the Dniester and the Pruth, major enemy thrusts were intercepted in tough fighting.

The heavy battle south of Proskurov is continuing. Czernowice city was evacuated. A violent battle is in full swing in the Stanislau area against Soviet vanguards. The Reich forces in Tarnopol again warded off concentrated Soviet attacks. In the Brody area our troops frustrated fierce attacks and destroyed 16 out of 27 enemy tanks.

Strong Soviet thrusts against Kovel city were again frustrated by German defenders. North and northeast of the city our divisions in an offensive operation captured many points.

The defensive battle in the area between the Dnieper and Chaussy increased in violence. The Soviet thrusts, supported by tanks and planes, were frustrated. Many Soviet tanks were destroyed.

German patrol vessels downed another three Soviet bombers over the Gulf of Finland.

In Italy, an assault group under the command of Captain Baron von Glenanth penetrated the enemy positions northwest of Cassino and blew up six enemy tanks.

Three enemy merchantmen, totaling 18,000 tons, were damaged off Anzio and the North African coast by German planes. The enemy lost 11 planes over the Italian war area.

A North American bomber formation attacked the Brunswick area yesterday. The losses and damages on the German side are negligible. Some 22 enemy planes, including 12 four-engined bombers, were destroyed in fierce aerial combats fought under adverse defensive conditions.

Last night some enemy planes attacked western and northern Germany.

Colonel Wilke, commodore of a fighter squadron, who had been awarded the Oak Leaves with Swords to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross for 155 aerial victories, made his supreme sacrifice in aerial combats.

Hungary Warns Jews

Special

LISBON, March 30.—The Hungarian Government ordered that all Jewish telephone owners must submit a detailed data as to their business or occupation within three days, according to a Budapest report.

ANTI-SOVIET STAND SEEN IN SMUTS' SENATE SPEECH

Avers Contributions by Britain, U.S. Greatly Assisted Red Army in Eastern Front

Special

LISBON, March 30.—General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, again showed his inexorable anti-Soviet attitude in a speech before the Senate today, according to a Pretoria dispatch.

Smuts told the Senate that he would say nothing to minimize "the magnificence and glory" of the Soviet advance on the Eastern Front but that it should never be forgotten that "what had been done elsewhere by the British commonwealth of nations and the United States had contributed in largest measure to the success of the Soviet army in its great recover of the last 12 months."

He declared that although the danger at sea was not cleared away he could say that the anti-Axis had "taken the measure of the U-boats," adding, "we must remember the effect of this not only upon the Russian campaign but upon the outcome of the war."

Emphasizing Britain's "contribution" to the Soviet forces, Smuts stated that there was no doubt that the bombing policy of Britain had been the "deadliest weapon" of the anti-Axis against Germany itself.

CHUNGKING VESSEL SUNK

Teachers, Normal School Graduates Among Victims in Disaster

Special

LISBON, March 31.—Four Chinese teachers and over 40 recent graduates of the National Women's Normal College were among the many other victims of the shipwreck on March 24 when the boat owned by the Mingsheng Shipping Company sank on its way between Kangtsin and Chungking, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Carrying more than 400 passengers, the ill-fated vessel sank en route to Chungking, partly due to engine trouble and partly due to the fact that it was loaded to over-capacity.

Foe Fails to Crush Reich in Air Battle

(Continued From Page 1)

effective new explosive missiles of the fighter plane guns."

He went on to forecast in the April aerial warfare, firstly, the intensification of enemy raids, secondly, the increase of German attacks on England with old and new means, and thirdly, additional progress of the German air and ground defenses.

SETBACKS IN WAR BARED BY STIMSON

Says Japanese Menace Supply Lines in India; Admits Failure of Cassino Drive

Special

LISBON, March 30.—U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson, today was forced to admit the critical position of the anti-Axis in view of the Japanese advance into India and the failure of the anti-Axis operations at Cassino in Italy, a Washington report disclosed.

Stimson said that the advance of the Japanese into India "naturally necessitates effective counter-action." He added that "enemy units in the present operations are relatively strong and if successful they could do heavy damage to our supply line."

Discussing the situation at Cassino, Stimson said that "the simple fact is that the Germans have stopped us." He added that the anti-Axis attack on the Italian fortress town "has subsided for the time being without achieving results which we had hoped for."

Stimson told the press that the Germans have showed again that "they are obstinate and effective soldiers who do not quit when they are ordered to hold a key point at all cost."

In order to minimize the anti-Axis setbacks, Stimson declared "it would be a severe setback if we did not learn any lessons from the present war operations."

He added that the Luftwaffe undoubtedly "remains a potent force" because when the British bombers attacked Berlin last Friday, German night fighters were in the air in great numbers.

Reviewing the war situation, Stimson, obviously understanding figures, announced that the United States army air forces lost 2,809 planes in aerial combat and 76 on the ground during 1943 in all theaters of war. He declared that losses increased about 80 per cent in the last six months of the year as compared with the first half, disclosing that army casualties in all theaters through March 15 totaled 130,619, including 22,570 killed and 43,124 wounded.

SOVIET PAPER STRESSES RECOGNITION OF BADOGLIO

Calls Upon U.S., Britain to Change Attitude Toward Puppet Regime

Special

LISBON, March 30.—The exchange of Soviet envoys with the Badoglio regime means full recognition of his government, the Izvestia said today in calling upon Britain and the United States to change their attitude toward this regime, it is reported from Moscow.

"The Italian question is one of the most important problems confronting the anti-Axis and should be settled as soon as possible to help hasten the victory over Germany," the Izvestia said.

Continuing, the paper expressed irritation with the British and American press which, it said, had interpreted the exchange of envoys as meaning Soviet support of democratic elements in Italy. It added that the Soviet is willing to have immediate changes in the Badoglio government.

Quadruplets Born in N.Y.

Special

LISBON, March 29.—The birth of quadruplets, three girls and one boy, to Mrs. Harry Zarief at the Sloane Hospital for Women was announced by the hospital, according to a dispatch from New York. It said that the mother and the babies are doing exceptionally well. Two girls weighed five pounds each, the third girl four pounds 12 ounces, and the boy weighed four pounds 13 ounces.

F.D.R. Signs Relief Bill

Special

LISBON, March 29.—President Roosevelt signed today the bill authorizing the participation by the United States in the activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to the extent of $1,350,000,000, according to a Washington dispatch. Specific appropriation of funds remains to be made by Congress, the dispatch added.

Willkie in Oregon Race

Special

LISBON, March 29.—Wendell L. Willkie filed his candidacy in the Republican presidential primary race in Oregon, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Oregon. Willkie is the first presidential candidate to be entered, sending his request to enter the primary from his home in New York City. Oregon will elect 15 delegates on May 19 to the Republican National Convention.

Fishery Convention Prolonged 5 Years By Japan and U.S.S.R.

(Continued From Page 1)

viet authorities and the representatives of the Japanese concession entrepreneurs on December 14, 1925 on the basis of Protocol B appended to the Soviet-Japanese Basic Treaty (the so-called Peking Treaty) of January 20, 1925. The contracts provided that from the date of signing for a period of 45 years the Japanese are to enjoy the rights to the prospecting for and development of petroleum in the Oha, Ehabi and Katangry areas in North Saghalien and to the mining of coal in the Douve, Vladimirovsky and Martsch areas. Accordingly, the North Saghalien Petroleum Company and the North Saghalien Mining Company have been operating these oil and coal fields.

These two companies between the 1930 and 1937 fiscal years were able to ship to Japan 250,000-300,000 tons of petroleum and 150,000-200,000 tons of coal. Beginning about the 1938 fiscal year, however, the two enterprises began to decline and could be maintained at all only by the Government granting large subsidies. Recently, both companies have been able to produce nothing or barely sufficient quantities of oil or coal to cover their own consumption. Thus even the economic value of these two enterprises has come to be doubted.

On the other hand, the Soviet Government has been expressing the desire to recover all the concessions within its territory granted to foreign countries. In 1930 the Soviets dissolved the Lena gold mine concession to Britain as the final step in the recovery of concessions granted to European and American countries. The Japanese petroleum and coal concessions alone thus remained.

In view of this situation, coupled with the uneconomical state of the two enterprises, a settlement of the concession issue has been considered necessary. Finally, through the negotiations conducted at the time of the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact of 1941, understanding was reached between the Soviet and Japanese Governments, in principle, on the formula for settlement of the present issue. The present transfer of the concessions, therefore, merely constitutes the settlement of a matter which had long been pending, along with the question of prolonging the terms of the Fishery Treaty.

The Japanese Government is taking full counsel regarding arrangements by which losses to shareholders, debenture holders and creditors of the two concession companies may be avoided.

That, despite the recent sharp fluctuations in the international situation including the War of Greater East Asia, since the conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, the two foregoing issues have been so satisfactorily settled, is living proof that the Neutrality Pact solemnly and incontestably exists regardless of what the propaganda machinery of the enemy countries may choose to allege. It is an unmistakable manifestation of the determination of the Soviet and Japanese Governments stoutly to maintain the friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and Japan.

COAL-MINE STRIKES IN BRITAIN SPREAD

Loss of 1,500,000 Tons Due to Stoppage Admitted by British Fuel Minister

Special

LISBON, March 29.—The British coal-miners strike continued despite all assertions by official quarters and trade union representatives which gave the British public the impression that the Yorkshire Mine Workers Association's request to miners to return to work had been accepted, according to a London dispatch.

Authorities had to admit today that not even the minimum wage of five pounds a week granted the miners had hopes of success but that on the contrary the strike was stopping work at numerous pits. In the Barnsley region alone 1,500 coal-miners were still on strike, according to a Reuters report.

Meanwhile, Minister of Fuel and Power, Major Lloyd George, speaking before the House of Commons today, estimated the loss of production on account of the strike during the 26 week period ending March 11 at 1,500,000 tons.

Also from Sydney it was reported that a new strike broke out today in the coal mine at Coalcliff which had been placed under government control.

Stephen Leacock Dies

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—Stephen Leacock, 74, internationally known Canadian humorist and economist, died on Tuesday in the General Hospital at Toronto, according to a dispatch received here.

PROTOCOLS AND NOTES

(Continued From Page 1)

ist Republics will collect no taxes, levies or fees of any kind, and will afford them all facilities and assistance necessary for their withdrawal from Northern Saghalien.

The departure of the above-mentioned staff members and labourers will take place without delay after the opening of the navigation season for 1944. Pending their departure the said staff members and labourers will be given permission without compensation to use their residences in actual occupation and the adjacent lands necessary for the use of the said residences, and the local Authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will accord them all facilities and assistance necessary for the maintenance of their living conditions at the formal level.

2. In connection with the transfer of Japanese oil and coal concessions to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Japanese Government will pay discharge allowances to the staff members and labourers who are Japanese subjects; and likewise the Government of Soviet Socialist Republics will pay discharge allowances to the staff members and labourers who are citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

II. re Article of the Protocol.

1. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will lay no claim upon any property possessed by Japanese concessionnaires in the Japanese territory.

2. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will waive all claims, legal and monetary, they have vis-a-vis Japanese concessionnaires relating to the execution of the concession enterprises.

3. The cash and bank deposits possessed by Japanese concessionnaires on the spot shall be held for the said concessionnaires.

Of the property to be delivered to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the stipulation of the present Article, articles of food and daily necessaries are to be supplied without compensation to the Japanese staff members and labourers engaged in the concession enterprises, within the limits necessary for the maintenance of their present standard of living and during the entire period until the departure of the said staff members and labourers from Northern Saghalien.

III. re Article 3 of the Protocol.

The sum to be paid by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Japanese Government in accordance with the stipulation of the present Article shall be paid in rubles into the Special Account of the Japanese Government at the State Bank of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the City of Moscow within one week from the date of the coming into force of the Protocol.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics undertake, when requested by the Japanese Government, to exchange the above-mentioned rubles entered in the Special Account into gold bars at the rate of 5.96396 rubles per one gram of fine gold, and to deliver the same to the agent of the Japanese Government at the railway station of Manchuli for the disposition by the Japanese Government.

In exchanging the rubles into gold, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall pay an additional sum at the rate of 5 per cent as the expense for the transportation of the gold to world market and its sale.

IV. re Article 4 of the Protocol

The quantities of the oil and coal in stock to be removed in accordance with the stipulations of the present Article, will be fixed according to the joint investigation and measurement by the representatives of the two countries and on the occasion of the delivery of the property provided for in the Article 2 of the Protocol.

When requested by the Japanese Government, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will immediately permit the ships to be dispatched by the Japanese Government for the removal of the above-mentioned oil and coal in stock to enter the ports of Northern Saghalien. The removal of the oil and coal in stock will take place within four months after the opening of the navigation season for 1944.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take the responsibility of safe-keeping the above-mentioned oil and coal in stock during the prescribed period until their removal from Northern Saghalien, and will also accord all facilities and assistance, including the securing of the necessary labour for the loading of the above-mentioned oil and coal.

The payment to the labourers supplied by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the loading of the above-mentioned oil and coal in stock, will be made by Japan according to the scale of wages to be actually adopted by the said enterprises concerned of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Done in duplicate respectively in the Japanese and the Russian languages the 30th day of the 3rd month of the 19th year of Syowa, corresponding to March 30th, 1944.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

No. 1 (Addressed to Soviet Plenipotentiary)

City of Moscow, 30 March, 1944.

Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following Note from you under today's date:

"Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire,

In view of the fact that the Protocol relating to the Extension for five years of the Duration of the Fishery Convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan and the documents attached thereto, signed on January 23rd, 1928, has been signed this day, I have the honour to notify you as follows:

1. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agree that the special contracts concerning the operation by Japanese subjects of canning factories and the fishery lots assigned thereto, concluded on November 3rd, 1928, shall, together with the related documents and the subsequent additional Agreements, be renewed for a further period of five years beginning with January 1st, 1944, on the same conditions as heretofore, unless otherwise stipulated in the Protocol and the Documents attached thereto.

2. The following twenty-four fishery lots leased to Japanese subjects but not operated consecutively for the two years, 1939 and 1940, shall, irrespective of the expiration or non-expiration of their lease-terms, be closed and shall not be put up to auction in the future:

FISHERY LOTS NOS.

41, 42, 269, 271, 273, 367, 497, 498, 543, 555, 556, 561, 638, 641, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1082, 1104, 1190, 1265, 1266, 1267 and 95 (crab fishery lot).

Those of the lease contracts for the above-mentioned fishery lots whose terms of duration remain unexpired shall be rescinded.

3. With the exception of the fishery lots mentioned under the preceding heads 1 and 2, those fishery lots which were held under lease by Japanese subjects at the end of the year 1943 shall, upon the expiration of their respective lease-terms, be leased by public auction for the respective lease-terms stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 6 of the Protocol (A) attached to the Fishery Convention.

The number of the fishery lots which may be successfully bid for by fishing organizations and citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the above-mentioned auction to be held each successive year during the five years beginning with 1944 shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of the fishery lots to be so put up to auction in the respective year concerned, and fishing organizations and citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall not contemplate bidding successfully for the fishery lots where canning factories are established."

In reply, I have the honour to state that I have taken note of your communication mentioned above.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you, Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire, the assurances of my highest consideration.

City of Moscow, 30 March, 1944.

Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the following Note from you under today's date:

"Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire,

With regard to the stipulations of Article 3 (a) of the Protocol relating to the Extension for Five Years of the Duration of the Fishery Convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan and the documents attached thereto, of January 23rd, 1928, signed this day, I have the honour to notify you that the boundaries of the five fishing-prohibited areas mentioned in the aforesaid stipulations, have been fixed as follows:

1. Avatcha Bay, up to a straight line drawn from Cape Kruti to Bechevinska Bay, including the last-mentioned bay.

2. De Castries Bay, up to a line connecting in a straight line the following points:

(a) Cape Yujni the point in Lat. 51°41' No. and Long. 141°6' 3" E.

(b) The point in Lat. 51°25'6" N. and Long. 141°6'4" E.

(c) The point in Lat. 51°16'N. and Long. 141° E.

(d) Krestovaya Bay (which bay is included), the point in Lat. 51°8' N. and Long. 140°40' E.

3. Soviet Bay, up to a line connecting in a straight line the following points:

(a) The point in Lat. 49°26' N. and Long. 140°27' E.

(b) The point in Lat. 49°2' N. and Long. 140°40' E.

(c) The point in Lat. 49°10' N. and Long. 140°46' E.

(d) The point in Lat. 48°40' N. and Long. 140°40' E.

(e) The point in Lat. 48°40' N. and Long. 140°11' E.

4. St. Olga Bay and St. Vladimir Bay, up to a line connecting in a straight line the following points:

(b) The point in Lat. 44° N. and Long. 135°48' E.

(c) The point in Lat. 43°42' N. and Long. 135°38' E.

(d) The point in Lat. 43°30' N. and Long. 135°20' E.

(e) Cape Nakhvalni

5. Peter the Great Bay (including Posiette Bay), up to a line connecting in a straight line the following points:

(a) Opasni Island.

(b) The point in Lat. 42°42' N. and Long. 134°11' E.

(c) The point in Lat. 42°25' N. and Long. 132°28' E.

(d) The point in Lat. 42°24' N. and Long. 132°21' E.

(e) The point in Lat. 42°20' N. and Long. 131°30' E.

(f) The point in Lat. 42°18' N. and Long. 130°42' E.

The above-mentioned boundaries of the aforesaid five fishing-prohibited areas shall be maintained until the cessation of the present War."

In reply, I have the honour to state that I have taken note of your communication mentioned above.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you, Monsieur, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signature)

City of Moscow, 30 March, 1944

Monsieur le Plenipotentiare,

I have the honor, on behalf of my Government, to notify you as follows:

1. The Government of Japan agree, in compliance with the desire of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to undertake that all the fishery lots held under lease by Japanese subjects on the east coast of Kamchatka and in the Olutor region shall not be operated by the lessees of the said fishery lots until the cessation of the war in the Pacific.

2. It is understood, however, that the fact of refrainment by Japanese subjects from the operation of the above-mentioned fishery lots shall not constitute a cause of the rescission of contracts concerning the operation of any fishery lots or factories existing in the above-mentioned areas.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you, Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signature)

PRESENT EXCHANGE RATE WITH CHINA TO REMAIN

Announcement by Board of Information Blasts Rumors Of Possible Change

There will not be any change in Japan's exchange policy toward China, it was announced Friday by the Board of Information.

The announcement was prompted by rumors about a lowering of the current exchange rate at which the yen is at par with the yuan and 100 yuan in the Central Reserve Bank notes is equivalent to ¥18, in consequence of rising commodity prices.

The statement follows:

"In face of the fact that the exchange policy of our country toward China has hitherto been liable to become the subject of various arguments, it was decided at today's Cabinet meeting to clarify the policy of maintaining firmly the current exchange rate for the various currencies of the Republic of China and, in conjunction with various measures which are to accompany this, to give the fullest support for the currency policy of the Republic of China."

JAPANESE DEFENDERS FOIL RAID BY ENEMY ON RABAUL

Attack on March 29 by 90 Planes Repulsed—Fighter Plane Blasted

Domei

RABAUL, March 31.—Continuing their relentless attacks upon the Japanese at Rabaul, the enemy on the morning of March 29 sent a formation of B-25 and other fighter planes numbering approximately 90 in a raid on the Japanese position but were repulsed after losing one fighter plane and suffering some damage.

Meanwhile, further investigations revealed more additions to the losses dealt to the enemy raiders which came attacking on March 25. It was discovered that an additional two carrier-based bombers and three fighters of the enemy were brought down bringing the numbers confirmed to six carrier-based bombers and three fighters shot down and another six planes damaged by the Japanese.

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WARTIME SYSTEM OF TRAVEL STARTS

Aim Is to Increase Transport Capacity, Relieve Congestion, Discourage Non-Vital Trips

With the purpose of meeting fully the needs of the present decisive stage of the war, the plan for the strengthening of the nation's transportation system will go into effect from today.

Henceforth, persons wishing to travel beyond a distance of 100 kilometers will be able to do so only after receiving permission from the authorities.

Travel certificate forms may be obtained at the police station or at a police-box. The prospective traveller must fill in the certificate form and present it to the police. If it is found to be satisfactory, the police will endorse the certificate and return it to him. Upon presenting this certificate at the railway station, he will be given the desired ticket.

Nation-Wide System Planned

For the time being, this new system of travel certificates will be limited to Tokyo, Kawasaki and Yokohama cities. As soon as preparations are completed, this new system will be put into effect throughout Japan. Such a system is expected to be enforced by the middle of April.

A map has been prepared by the authorities indicating the places to which the residents of Tokyo, Kawasaki, and Yokohama may travel without certificates. Such places include stations along the Government railway lines and those of private lines within a radius of 100 kilometers. One travel certificate will be good for one round-trip—that is, the traveller will be able to buy his return ticket upon the presentation of this one certificate.

The underlying purpose of this system of travel certificates is to bring about an increase in transport capacity by discouraging all unnecessary journeys. Travellers who go beyond their stated destination will be heavily fined.

Police Will Issue Certificates

The police station and police-boxes will issue certificates only to the general public. Those who use the railway on official business may apply for certificates to government offices or to the firms by which they are employed. Organizations which will be permitted to issue certificates include various control associations, government ministries such as the Agricultural, Fishery, Commerce, Industry, Finance, etc., the Japan Press Association, Shipping companies, law associations, and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Those who may travel without certificates include those who have papers proving that they are on active service, those who are on their way to enter military or naval schools, those under orders to join the colors, those on their way to undergo military examinations, those being mobilized for labor, those evacuating the cities, foreign diplomats with certificates, and foreigners with travel permits.

This new system involves the abolition of commutation tickets and the restriction of season tickets to persons travelling over two kilometers.

In order to reduce all possible waste of transport power, persons with travel certificates are requested by the authorities not to change their plans at will. If a trip is cancelled, only a 50 per cent refund will be made on the ticket surrendered. Furthermore, no refund will be given those curtailing a trip after it has been started.

Baggage System Affected

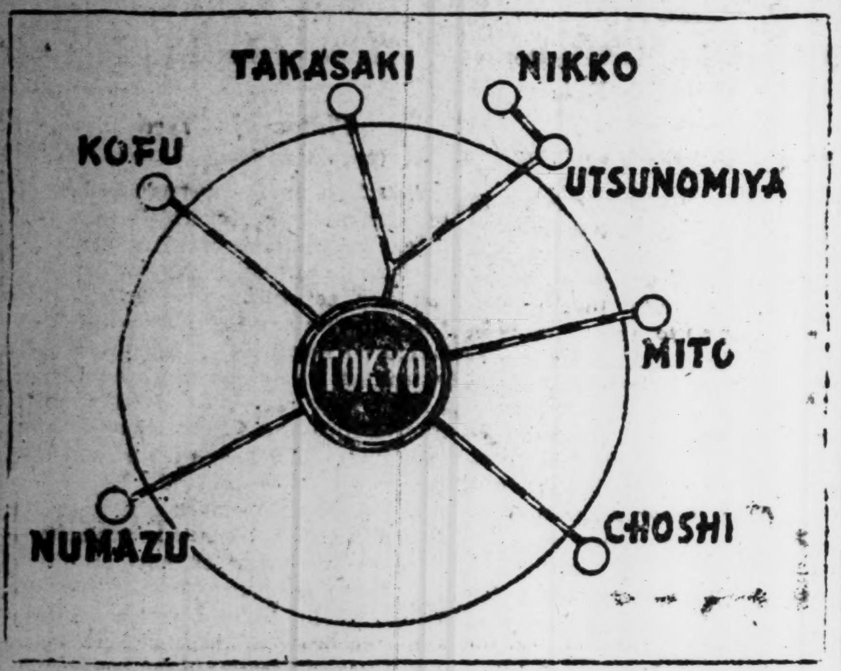
The new method also involves a change in the system of railway baggage. The luggage system will be suspended and all goods which have hitherto been handled as luggage will be dealt with henceforth as parcels. Such a change will promote an increase in the power of transporting materials urgently needed by the State and goods for daily need, as well as to a simplification of the whole system of handling the luggage carried by the traveller.

The public is also requested to desist from making short-distance railway trips—trips which require no travel certificates. According to the authorities, a decrease in the number of such short-distance travelling will have a far greater bearing upon the problem of increasing the efficiency of the railway than long-distance trips.

Goods which will be accepted as parcels include those whose speedy transportation is necessary and which have been recognized as such by the Transportation and Communications Ministry—such as those for military use, foodstuffs, clothing, books, printed matter, sanitary equipment and personal effects.

Simultaneously, the number of express trains will be reduced by half, while sleepers and first-class cars will be abolished completely. Second-class cars will also be limited to long-distance trains.

Travel Limits



The emergency measures restricting travel in general enforced from today do not affect the places shown in the above sketch which can be reached without permits although they are actually outside the 100 kilometer radius.

Lifetime Spent by Japanese Emigrant In Texas by Sticking to Nippon Spirit

"The Boy Jin" is the title of an article appearing in the Tokyo Shimbun by Bunzaemon Kaneko, former Captain of the M.S. Asama Maru, which deals with the life of a Japanese who had remained true to the Japanese spirit in all his thoughts and deeds during a lifetime spent in Texas, U.S. He had resolutely clung to the Japanese ideals of simplicity, honesty, perserverance and sincerity as he steadily applied himself heart and soul in untiring efforts to transform the vast plains of Texas into luxuriant cotton plantations. The story follows:

"The fervor for emigration to America among Japanese youths reached its highest peak toward the end of the Russo-Japanese War. The boy Jin might be said to have been one of the most exemplary of the fiery blooded youths of those days.

"Hailing from Central Japan and with but a few kinsfolk young Jin, then 18 years old, vowed to himself, 'I shall make my thrust into the world on the one unchanging principle of strict adherence to the Japanese ideals of simplicity, honesty, perserverance and sincerity. If this does not work, then I have no choice but to bury my bones in the vast plains of Texas.' Jin's wishes were fulfilled and he found employment with a certain wealthy ranch owner.

"Five years passed. During these five year Jin threw himself into his work wholeheartedly and earnestly. He asked for no recompense. The only Japanese in the midst of Mexican and Italian laborers, despite all the handicaps of differences of climate, customs, language, racial conception and moral codes, Jin did not deviate the slightest from his pledge to adhere to the Japanese spirit. Dispatching his assigned manual duties faithfully and zealously, Jin's all-absorbing dream was to transfigure the Texan landscape into one continuous stretch of cotton fields.

"The Japanese lad's honesty, sincerity and fortitude won the admiration of the old ranch owner. As time passed, this respect and admiration for Jin deepened. The wealthy ranch owner had a son, a typical Yankee boy, whose extravagance was a great source of annoyance to his father who had built up his fortune through thrift and hard work. The arrogant son hated Jin intensely.

"One day in recompense for Jin's five years of faithful labor, without pay, the old ranch owner gave the Japanese boy a lease on two acres of land. Jin felt as if the heavenly portals had been opened to him. Needless to say, he vowed to be worthy of the kindness shown by his benevolent employer and vigorously plunged into the work of cotton raising.

"In contrast to the old ranch owner's increasing confidence and affection for Jin the son's hatred and oppression toward the Japanese daily gained in intensity. However, with remarkable forbearance and immovable spirit of service to his employer, Jin resolutely overlooked all the insults and pressure brought to bear on him and steadily stuck to his efforts, nearing success, in cotton raising.

"Furious over this, the ranch owner's son began to resort to open threats. One day he suddenly challenged Jin to a duel, telling the Japanese youth that the choice of weapons and place would be left to Jin's own choice. A rush of blood flushed Jin's face for a moment but was replaced by a deathly pallor the next. Jin closed his eyes for a moment in deep thought, then in a steady voice said, 'Alright, Master, you may kill me. I shall meet you with the weapons at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning under the lone pine tree.'

"The next morning when the swaggering son appeared on the agreed spot, Jin pointed to two huge scythes with sharp blades of a foot and a half in length. Cooly composed, Jin said distinctly, 'Young Master, please take one of these. We will hang the scythes on each other's neck and pull with all our might. It won't take you long to kill me, but at the same time I ask that you die with me, too.' The young ranch owner was completely terrified and cowed in face of the grim and fearful determination of the Japanese youth.

"'Jin, forgive me. I was in the wrong. I'll make you manager and leave everything to your authority. Do just as you want to. I beg you! Forgive me please!' The man who had challenged Jin to a duel now frantically implored for mercy and forgiveness.

"To Jin it was not a matter of forgiveness. He gladly helped his employer's son to his feet, dusted the dirt from off his clothes and gave his pledge of faith and loyal service. Since then, like the radiant outburst of a rising sun, Jin's enterprises proved consecutive successes. He became known as the Texas' cotton king.

"When the writer met Jin, the 'boy Jin' was then in his 70th year, a white haired and ruddy countenanced old man who was still blessed with vigorous health. He told of his hopes on the future management of his enterprises and forcefully expounded to me the sacredness and importance of the spirit of labor service. As I listened I realized that this energetic and fiery spirited patriarch was still and would always remain the 'boy Jin' of half a century ago."

COSME'S ARRIVAL IN F.I.C. TO STRENGTHEN AMITY

Domei

SAIGON, March 31.—The relations among Japan, Manchoukuo, China and French Indo-China will be further strengthened with the recent arrival here of Henri Cosme, newly appointed French Ambassador to Japan, the commencement of the telegraphic service in the Japanese "kana" syllabary among these four countries as well as with the forthcoming opening of trade among Manchoukuo, China and French Indo-China.

Upon his arrival here, Ambassador Cosme has conferred with the Japanese and French Indo-China Government officials, particularly with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China. As the Ambassador is well acquainted with the affairs in East Asia, much is expected of him in his contribution toward the further consolidation of Japan-French Indo-China relationship.

Meanwhile, the French Indo-China Government has reached a decision as to its trade with Manchoukuo and China and great will be its contribution toward the smooth distribution of commodities among the nations in the Southern Regions.

ARTIFICIAL HATCHERY SET

First of Its Kind in World for Sardines Planned at Chiba

Chiba Prefecture has decided to establish 21 artificial sardine hatcheries this year. The hatchery which is the first of its kind in the world was proposed by Yasukichi Sugiura, Director of the Fisheries School, and expert of the Marine Products Science, who perfected the artificial fertilization of sardines.

Meanwhile, the ports of Choshi and Sotogawa reported a large spring catch of sardines on March 27, averaging from 4,000 to 5,000 kan (one kan equals 3.75 kilograms) with the heavy catches topping 10,000 kan.

TAXATION REFORMS GOING INTO EFFECT

Details of Imperial Ordinances, Ministerial Decrees Made Public in Gazette

Imperial ordinances, ministerial decrees, and notifications putting into general effect a reform in the nation's taxation system which was approved by the Diet in its recent 84th regular session, were published in an extra of the Official Gazette on Friday, and will go into effect from today.

In all, 30 bills effecting an increase in tax revenues were dealt with. Bills which dealt with the tax on commodities, the tax on amusements, the tax on eating and drinking, and the admission tax, were put into force last February 16. The Imperial ordinances, ministerial decrees, and notifications published on Friday dealt with the enactment of the remaining bills. These bills were:

Imperial ordinances:

1. Matters concerning the revision of the regulations for the enforcement of the income tax law and 20 Imperial ordinances, and another matter concerning regulations for the enforcement of the stamp tax.

Ministerial decrees.

1. Revision of the detailed regulations for the enforcement of the income tax law and 14 other matters.

Notifications.

1. Matters concerning various kinds of Japanese wine numbering 10, including the matter concerning the selling prices of refined "sake" and synthetic refined "sake."
2. Matters concerning the sugar excise, numbering 4.
3. An Imperial ordinance concerning the date for the enforcement of the revised law.

Concerning Enforcement

From the revised Imperial ordinances and ministerial decrees emerge the following facts concerning the enforcement of the present tax reform plan:

The system of collecting income taxes at the source will be expanded. This change is designed to insure an increase in the collection of taxes. Hitherto, an individual employing more than 10 persons had the A-class earned income of his employees taxed at the source. The new tax law requires that any individual employing more than three persons, have the A-class earned income of his employees taxed at the source. That is, hitherto employees of an individual, not exceeding nine in number, have had their incomes taxed as B-class incomes. Under the revised law, employees of an individual, not exceeding two in number, will continue to have their earned incomes taxed as a levy on them and not at the source.

The revised law will create a new C-class income to be taxed at the source. Such an extension of the system of taxing incomes at the source will be applied to cooperations as well as to individual employers. A cooperation employing even one day-laborer will be forced to have that laborer's income taxed at the source as a C-class income. In the case of an individual employing more than three persons at all times, who employs another worker for even a single day, that worker's income, whether in the form of a remuneration or a fee, will be taxed at the source as a C-class income.

Other incomes included in the list to be taxed at the source as C-class incomes are as follows:

1. Remunerations or fees received by canvassers and bill-collectors.
2. Payments for copy.
3. Remunerations for illustrating.
4. Remunerations for composing music.
5. Remunerations for gramophone recording.
6. Remunerations for broadcasting.
7. Fees for the use of copyrights.
8. Lecturers' fees.

The income of day laborers will be assessed on the assumption that they will earn an average of ¥3.00 a day. The days on which such laborers are unemployed will be excluded from taxation.

The new tax law extends exemptions. For instance, no tax will be collected on advertisements for the public good, such as those put out by various associations like the Young Men's Rule Aid Corps, the Dai-Nippon Women's Association, the Dai-Nippon Young Men's and Youths' Corps, the Association for Service to the State through Industry, and the Association for Service to the State through Labor.

Rites Held for Dodo

Funeral services for the late Masao Dodo, journalist, who passed away on March 28, were solemnly observed at 2 p.m., Friday, at the Torii-zaka Church presided by Zenichi Hidaka. Condolence addresses were delivered by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, and Prince Tomohide Iwakura.

East Asia Round-Up

Affects Coal Mines

Domei

NANKING, March 31.—Provisional regulations for the development of private coal mines, which were sent to the Executive Yuan by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce as a part of its policy to increase the production of coal, were passed by the Executive Yuan on March 27 after due deliberation.

Laurel Addresses Graduates

Special

MANILA, March 31.—President Jose P. Laurel and Foreign Minister Claro M. Recto addressed the 38 new Filipino Government students, who are undergoing training prior to leaving for Japan, at the opening exercises of the Training Institute held at the Malacanan Palace yesterday.

40 Teachers Graduate

Special

JOHORE BHARU, March 31.—The first batch of 40 teachers who have been undergoing special training in the Higher Normal School here were graduated on March 29. The next session will commence on April 6 when 35 teachers selected from schools all over the State will start training.

Borneo Refining Minerals

Special

PONTIANAK, March 31.—With the production of vital minerals in West Borneo during the past year showing remarkable progress, the refining of minerals on a large basis will be undertaken by the middle of this year.

Police Officers Graduate

Special

MANILA, March 31.—Another class of 461 non-commissioned officers graduated from the Central Constabulary Academy on March 29 and out of this number, 168 will join the Metropolitan Constabulary while the rest will be detailed to various provinces.

Art Exhibition Set

Special

MANILA, March 31.—With the object of further popularizing the deeds of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino martyr, the second art and architectural exhibition and competition will be held from June 19 on Rizal's birthday to June 30 at the Japan Cultural Hall here under the sponsorship of the Kalibapi.

Malai Indians Happy

Domei

TAIPING, March 3.—The recent sensational triumphs coupled with the entry of the Indian National Army in concert with Japanese Forces into Indian territory are arousing unprecedented interest and enthusiasm among the Indian circles in this district. Many Hindustani and English language newspaper offices are finding it difficult to meet the increasing needs of the reading public and are accordingly making arrangements to increase their quota.

Chinese Donations Soar

Domei

SURABAYA, March 31.—Contributions by the Chinese in Java toward the fund for the purchasing of warplanes have soared to the 700,000 guilders mark with additional 200,000 guilders presented by the local Chinese residents to the Japanese Army authorities. A total of 500,000 guilders was contributed for warplanes on the occasion of Japan's Army Day this month by Chinese residents throughout Java.

VARGAS PROMISES SUPPORT TO JAPAN

Filipinos Are Willing to Fulfil Obligations Loyally, Says Philippine Ambassador

Declaring that the Republic of the Philippines had entered into an alliance with the Great Empire of Japan and, in the spirit of that alliance, the Filipinos were ready to support the Imperial Japanese Forces with the totality of their resources, Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, speaking before the Philippine Society of Japan at the Peers' Club on Thursday, said that what he wanted was to get the Japanese and Filipino peoples to know and understand one another better and that the best way to accomplish this was to get them together more and to acquaint them with each other's best points—their art, science, literature and culture. Ambassador Vargas said that fortunately the authorities concerned had taken very practical and far-sighted measures along these lines.

Ambassador Vargas emphasized however, that harmonious Nippon-Philippine relations could not be expected to result from purely cultural exchanges and that mutual knowledge and understanding were necessary, most of all, with regard to political and economic problems arising from an inevitable diversity of interests and viewpoints. He revealed that the fundamental question was one of reconciling the independence of the Philippines with the supreme war necessities of the Imperial Japanese Forces. He said he believed that it was freely admitted by everyone that real and true independence was incompatible with foreign intervention but he declared that at the same time the Republic of the Philippines realized the vital mission of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the present war and, having entered *into a pact of alliance with Japan*, was entirely willing to fulfil her obligations loyally.

The Envoy said that days of trial and dire stress were ahead and that it was vitally important that Japan and the Philippines should meet them, indissolubly united, without a single perplexity or uncertainly between them.

Ambassador Vargas said that the Filipinos needed to enkindle and inflame a burning consciousness that this was a common war of all Orientals, that all Orientals must prosecute the war not merely by word but by deed, that all the peoples of the Orient had an opportunity to act on their own initiative, responsibility and authority and that finally, Orientals must win the war otherwise all efforts and sacrifices will have been in vain and all ideals of peace, liberty, prosperity and moral justice would be lost.

PLANS MADE TO COMPILE JAPAN'S NATIONAL HISTORY

To Stress Japanese Spirit of Loyalty, Nation's Fundamental Character

As an evincement of the Japanese spirit of loyalty and an elucidation of the essence of the fundamental character of the Japanese nation, the compilation of an accurate and authoritative history of Japan will be undertaken in accordance with the report submitted on Wednesday to the Education Minister at the third general meeting of the National History Compilation Preparatory Committee.

A National History Compilation Committee will be established for this purpose and the work is to be commenced from this year on a 15-year plan.

The general policy of compilation will be to make clear the essence of our national history founded by our Imperial Ancestors. Furthermore, the great work of the successive Emperors will be respectfully recorded and a chronicle of events of the Japanese people's loyal support of the Imperial policy will be compiled.

The literary style to be adopted will be precise in expression and easy to understand.

At a time when the entire people of Japan are united as one in their firm determination to face the national crisis, much expectation is placed on the compilation of a national history which will truly clarify and authentically narrate the establishment and development of the Japanese Empire.

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SERVICES OF JAPANESE RECOGNIZED BY WANG

Domei

NANKING, March 29.—The 19 Japanese residents and two Japanese companies in China who were previously recommended by the Japanese Embassy in Nanking for their outstanding contributions toward the relief of soldiers, medical activities and other enterprises for the people's welfare are to be awarded 200,000 yuans respectively by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking, tomorrow.

In this conection the Propaganda Department of the National Government announced today as follows:

"In recognition of meritorious services rendered by 19 Japanese residents and two Japanese companies, certificates of commendation are to be granted by President Wang and, furthermore, they will be presented with 200,000 yuan respectively out of the fund set up by the President for this purpose."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1944

The Cassino Tragedy

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his first broadcast from England in a year last Sunday attempted to gloss over the failure of the anti-Axis operations in Italy with general remarks predicting eventual success of the campaign and to the effect that "Rome will be reached", but he has not been allowed to get away with that. Subsequent events have soundly repudiated his effort to mislead his already war weary people and also manifested to the world at large another major setback to the anti-Axis war strategy.

Churchill himself was humiliated in the House of Commons on Wednesday when Edgar Granville, a member from West Belfast, demanded that he elaborate on his statement on the operations at the Anzio beachhead and at Cassino and forced the Prime Minister reluctantly to declare that he had not concealed his disappointment that "progress has not been quicker." Master of euphemisms that he is, it was humiliation enough for Churchill to make such an admission of the disappointing showing of the anti-Axis armies in Italy when they were so near and yet so far from their principal target—Rome.

The biggest shock, however, to the people in Britain and America came in the form of an announcement from the anti-Axis headquarters in Naples on the next day. Tersely it announced that New Zealand troops and a unit of Indian Gurkha soldiers had been withdrawn from advance positions on the slopes of Mount Cassino and the allied forces were back at their original lines in the fighting at Cassino. The announcement is most significant because it is an outright admission of the failure of the costly anti-Axis operations in the attempt to wrest this important stronghold commanding the way to Rome. No words by Churchill or War Secretary Henry Stimson of the United States by way of giving an optimistic picture to the situation at Cassino can offset this announcement from the headquarters on the spot.

The Cassino tragedy will have far-reaching repercussions on the anti-Axis military strategy. Of that there is no doubt because their troops, supported by strong air forces, have met more than their match in the Germans. In this connection it is significant that the war correspondent of the News Chronicle of London, admitting the failure of the campaign to capture Cassino, said that the "allies were not too weak but that the Germans were too strong." If the operations in Italy have been considered as a full dress rehearsal for the much propagandized invasion of western Europe as some American and British military commentators have described them to be, then the anti-Axis high command must know what is in store for their troops when the campaign is finally launched. Well may that knowledge have been the reason why Churchill in his broadcast last Sunday refrained from touching on the question of the large-scale crossing of the English Channel.

The 'Unfortunate' Agreement

The rankling hostility between the United States and the two British dominions, Australia and New Zealand, arising from the American Government's inordinate ambition to dominate the Pacific, has been brought into the public limelight in all its unseemly details with the brusque disapproval by the United States of the Canberra-Auckland agreement for post-war collaboration in defense and foreign relations. This secret agreement, it will be recalled, was concluded in January of this year between Prime Minister John Curtin and Prime Minister Peter Frazer as a common protection against the sinister, aggressive designs of the American Government in the Pacific.

According to the London Observer report of March 19, quoting a United Press dispatch from Washington, the United States strongly disapproves of the provision in the pact which disclaims the right of any Power to reallocate the sovereignty of the Pacific islands without the consent of Australia and New Zealand and the projected plan of these two dominions to extend the civil aviation service in the Pacific in the post-war period. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has openly deprecated the conclusion of this treaty as "unfortunate." The United States State Department, through circuitous channels, has also expressed its strong disfavor.

This development is unusually significant as it throws more light on the lurid schemes of the United States to establish herself as the sole, undisputed master of the Pacific. Despite the fact that the United States can never hope to attain her ambition from the current global warfare, the insensate passion for world domination has become such a blinding, consuming obsession with the leaders of the American Government that they are secretly harboring plans to seize the islands in the Pacific and bring them under the iron heels of American control. There is no doubt that they will not spare any means, however unscrupulous, to impose American dictatorship on the territories in this region of the world. That is clear from the proposal made some months ago by the publisher of the Chicago Tribune, Robert McCormick, that the United States should grab all the strategic bases of the world on which American air bases have been built during the course of this war. American imperialists, no doubt, will attempt to squeeze out the influence of Australia and New Zealand in the Pacific.

Can there be any wonder, therefore, why Australia and New Zealand should have secretly combined to thwart the imperialistic schemes of the United States even at the risk of running afoul of that country? No wonder they have come out openly with the declaration in the early part of this year that the establishment of military installations on the islands of the Pacific during the course of the present war does not entitle the country of the invading forces to ownership over such islands. No wonder Secretary of External Affairs, Herbert Evatt, declared in the Australian Parliament recently that Canberra will not consent to the cession of New Caledonia and of other islands in the South Pacific to the United States. No wonder Australia and New Zealand have invited their mother country to set up air bases in the Pacific even with "improvised aircraft" in order to frustrate the world-embracing airline scheme of the American Government in the post-war era.

The menacing character of unbridled American imperialism has now cast a long, black shadow athwart the future path of Australia and New Zealand. There can be no mistake about the unveiled disapprobation of the United States toward the Canberra-Auckland post-war agreement: It is an unmistakable portent of the political and economic pressure that may be brought to bear on these two British dominions by the American Government in the future. Australia and New Zealand must realize by now, as the people of East Asia have continually warned them, that living under United States domination can only mean the eternal enslavement of their own peoples.

The Importance of Form

Both small and great things must equally possess form. The mind cannot picture to itself a thing without form, nor conceive a form of unlimited dimensions. The greatness of anything may be a topic of discussion, or the smallness of anything may be mentally realized. But that which can neither be a topic of discussion nor realized mentally, can be neither great nor small.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

April 1, 1943

The carrying out of further transfer of enemy properties to the National Government of China was completed today. Eighteen business and about 50 cultural items were handed over to the Nanking Government who will in turn relinquish them to private operators.

* * *

Britain's unscrupulous attempt to shift the responsibility for the present plight of India to Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, which was divulged in the White Paper of the British Government, is being bitterly criticized by all the Indian people alike, regardless of their racial or political differences. The Indian people claim that unless Mahatma Gandhi is released, the deadlock between India and Britain can never be broken.

* * *

In view of the shortage of manpower, the British Government has decided to close non-operating factories of various industries under a policy of intensification of industry. In the spinning industry alone more than 150 plants will be closed, releasing 1,000,000 workers for orientation into military factories.

* * *

Canada will adopt a ration system for meat, it was announced in the House of Commons today. The allotment of meat will be two pounds a week for one person.

* * *

One thousand shipyard workers have gone on strike in Belfast, North Ireland, demanding an increase in wages. The controversy has already continued for 10 days. Meanwhile transportation workers have decided to call a sympathy strike, thus aggravating the situation.

Southern Industry and Labor

Distribution and Quality of Workers Available Present Immediate Problems in Development

By SUEKI ASAKA
Professor of the Osaka University of Commerce
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part II

When the guiding of reconstruction in the South started after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, condiions have undergone a complete turn-about. As an integral part of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, the South is coming to shoulder its due responsibility in the construction of a New East Asia today.

In the common prosperity region, the industrial development cannot be on the same basis as that of the Anglo-Americans; neither is it enough to expand or modify what has been left there by the enemy. Fundamentally, the very nature and the essential meaning of the industry have to be changed.

In the first place, the basic ideal of the development must be altered from monetary to that of material economy. It has to change from a purely profit enterprise to that of economical development. Its concept has to be elevated from the idea that substance was simply a means to monetary profit, to the development of substance itself. Things are evaluated for their use. The goal of the development has so changed that the conditions so dearly cherished by the Anglo-Americans are now utterly off the tangent of the present conception of industry in the South.

From this viewpoints, there are several lines of industry under the Anglo-American enterprises, which became non-essential. Production of luxuries, for example, which occupied a major part under the old regime, are largely reduced. Though they have not become useless, many of the luxury articles are put aside at least for the time being.

Generally speaking, the emphasis of newer development is changing from agriculture to mining. Even in the field of agriculture, the stress is now laid on producing of new material for industry, such as cotton, flax, hemp, and tannin. Some of the old ones are meeting newer demands. Sugar cane, for instance, is now used in the production of alcohol, instead of sugar.

Whether in mining or in agriculture, the products which are now considered essential, are those which for the reason of non-profitableness were practically ignored by the Anglo-Americans.

New Meaning Imparted

So the future development of industry in the South will be carried on with a new meaning. It demands a new concept of labor, capital, and technology. With respect to capital, as is seen in the investment of the Southern Development Bank, it is a public endeavor and well regimented to suit the public interest instead of speculation and profiteering. Technique is no longer based on mere experience but on scientific evolution.

With respect to labor in the South, in the old regime, the cost had a decided effect on the maintenance of the industry. But future consideration of labor is not so much on its cost but rather on choice as to its fitness and efficiency in some particular enterprise. Naturally then, to train labor to a certain standard of efficiency to meet the requirements of newer enterprises has become an important problem. Whereas in the old regime, the availability of labor power decided the location of an industry, the newer scheme calls for other important factors to determine the site of any enterprise, and labor is a subsidiary consideration. Particularly when such an enterprise changes from agriculture to mining, it is quite natural that labor becomes more difficult to secure locally. It entails the necessity of providing an intense distribution arrangement. Even in case of such agricultural products as cotton and jute, from their very nature of cultivation, the site cannot be picked at the localities where labor is abundant. In some enterprises the availability of local labor may form an important item. In such cases, the distribution of enterprises according to labor resources may be considered. But for the construction of the new South, the object of the enterprise must be first considered, and the labor supply later according to the need of that enterprise.

The development of the South has now changed from a private-profit-making enterprise to one of public benefit, with its ultimate ideal to supply the essential needs of Greater East Asia. In other words, the South has now become an important part in the construction of the entire regions of Greater East Asia.

Distribution of Labor

It is pertinent to consider the distribution of labor from two standpoints, quantity and quality. For its vastness, the South cannot be said to have an ample labor supply. Within a gross area of over 4,400,000 square kilometers, including the East Indies, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malai, and North Borneo, the total population is only in the neighborhood of 150,000,000. Compared to that of Japan, the total area is nearly 12 times, while the total population is only twice as large.

Of this population nearly one-third belongs to racial groups hardly fit for the manipulation of modern industry. With the exception of these natives which find themselves somewhat behind, practically all others meet the standards of modern labor. Moreover, it must be noted that the source is most widely scattered in the South. The average density of population, for the entire region, is only 34 per square kilometer, the exception being Java where it is extremely dense. In fact, Java has the highest density of population in the world. Of the 150,000,000 population, nearly one-third is living in Java alone which is less than three per cent of the gross area of the South. So it can safely be said that Java is the main source of labor supply in the South.

The industrial enterprises under the old regime invariably established their plants near the population centers. However, the new industrial development of the South, particularly in the present effort to make the region closely allied with the prosecution of the present war, cannot locate its sites purely on the basis of population density. Often the desirable site for an enterprise and the density of the population do not go hand-in-hand. Particularly in the mining industry, it usually finds that these two factors are quite far apart. In the north of East Asia with the exception of a few mines almost all mines are quite far in the hinterland. In the South, however, nature provided rich mineral deposits generally not very far away from the sea coast.

Has Important Bearing

This fact has a most important bearing on securing the needed labor supply. Though the locality may be very sparsely inhabited, if it is near the coast, labor may be amply supplied via sea-routes. This is very important and practical for the reason that the sea, between the islands in the South, is usually calm and navigation quite possible even on small vessels. The propinquity of the industrial sites to the sea coast has untold advantages. In fact, if the sites are selected so that transportation is possible through water routes, the labor supply question does not become a serious handicap.

With respect to the quality of labor, it is quite a different problem. Practically all the inhabitants of the South belong to the labor class. However, nearly one-third of them are not qualified for modern industrial labor. Of the remaining two-thirds, the great majority are unskilled labor. Most of them are suited only for agriculture.

This high percentage of agricultural labor is due to the fact, that for generations, the inhabitants were engaged in farming. If it is for any agricultural pursuit, even though slightly different in method from the primitive ways to which they were accustomed, they can be readily trained within a short period; but for non-agricultural industries, it is quite difficult. So it can be said that in the realm of agriculture, ample labor can be secured in the South, providing a little short-time training and adjustment are given, but for other technical industries there are some difficulties in securing an adequate labor supply, in respect to quality. But native labor can be utilized and trained for various lines of technical industry. A careful program also has to be worked out whereby laborers may be transported from densely populated localities, such as Java, to the desired sites of industry.

Use of Other Nationalities

In connection with engineering and mining, particularly for the latter, thought should be given to employing, in addition to native labor, Chinese, Arabs and Hindus who are generally rated as superior.

While the greater majority of the Chinese in the South were thought to be engaged in commercial trades, depending on the localities, we find them in all other lines of endeavors. In Malai, for instance, 39 per cent are in agricultural and 23 per cent in engineering enterprises, or a total of 62 per cent are employed in non-commercial trades. In Sumatra, nearly 50 per cent of the entire Chinese are engaged in what we may term, primitive industry, while 20 per cent in engineering and commerce. Preponderant labor, particularly in the tin mines, of Malai is Chinese. The well-known strenuousness of mining labor seems to make Chinese more acceptable than natives.

It is, therefore, most feasible to turn these Chinese laborers from one type of mining to the other. Furthermore, the changing conditions in the South make it necessary to persuade more Chinese to turn from commerce to other industries. The laborers in pineapple plantations in Malai, or pepper plantation in Banka Island, where the Chinese practically monopolize the labor supply, should be turned to other industries which are far more urgent. If they are trained a little, they will come to constitute an important element in the mining and engineering enterprises. It is possible to advance similar logic for the Hindus. According to the writer's estimation, it is quite feasible to secure adequate labor power of Chinese and Hindus from Malai, Sumatra and Java.

In dealing with the labor problem, one should not overlook various merits and demerits of each racial group. This is particularly true in dealing with natives, Chinese and Hindus at the same time. Generally speaking, the natives lean toward agriculture and forestry industries, while the Chinese and Hindus are inclined toward mining and other more technical fields.

(End)

BOSE'S ARMY ENTERS INDIAN SOIL

Feat Heralded as Marking Downfall of British Rule

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

A new stage has been reached in the joint campaign of the Imperial Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army with the extension of the battle-front into Indian territory. This historic event has been marked by the disastrous defeats of the British-Indian Seventh Division in the second act of the "Tragedy of Arakan" and the annihilative blow administered on the 17th Division in the Chin Hills sector. The great military achievement by the Japanese Forces together with the Indian National Army, against the anti-Axis troops resulted from our sagacious strategy of always acting ahead of the enemy—one of the characteristics of Japanese fighting.

The objective of the enemy is clear, to re-capture Burma from Japanese hands and proceed to seize Malai and Java and thereby to retake their natural resources as well as to re-open the Burma route and consolidate the anti-Axis assistance to Chungking, thus increasing the aerial forces of the American troops stationed in the interior of China. Especially in view of the general expectation in the United States of utilizing the mainland of China as the most effective springboard for attack on Japan Proper, the military activities of the anti-Axis forces under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten have been watched with keen interest in all quarters. But the swift progress of the campaign of the Japanese and Indian National Armies in recent weeks has completely blasted Mountbatten's plans, dealt a fatal and irreparable loss to the aims of Lieutenant-General Stilwell, and thus General Chiang's expectation for the reopening of Chungking life-line has become an "unrealized hope."

As our glorious achievements on the Indian border front came to the attention of the American public, an increasing criticism has been heaped upon Mountbatten for his incompetency in dealing with the military situation under his jurisdiction, while signs of dissatisfaction against the British Government have begun to show. The Chungking regime, too, has given vent to its chagrin over the disastrous turn of events so near its border and its official organ has severely hit the inactivity of the anti-Axis troops, pointing out the errors of its military strategy. All this coupled with the prevailing strife between the United States and Britain over the command of the forces on the Burma-Indian Front, has given rise to a serious muddle, shifting the responsibility for the defeat on each other, thereby further aggravating the situation.

Effect On Indians

In sharp contrast to this, grand prospects are awaiting the Japanese and Indians. Great indeed is the effect on India of the latest military success on the Burma-India Front. As soon as the Indian soldiers in the British forces became aware of the existence of the Indian National Army and the fact that it is fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese, there began a spontaneous reawakening, with many of them joining the Free India Army, and others taking up arms against the British soldiers with whom they had been fighting until yesterday. The declaration by the Indian National Army that it would march toward New Delhi is being actualized despite the mockery by the enemy propaganda that it was merely empty talk. The crossing of the border into Indian territory is a solemn reality no enemy propaganda can deny.

Said Subhas Chandra Bose recently: "To advance into India is our chief aim. I cannot say at what point we will cross the boundary, but I can tell you that the war for securing liberty on Indian soil will be commenced before long." These words of the Netaji could not fail to touch the Indians to the very bottom of their souls, driving them to take up arms against their heinous master.

It is only too natural that an utmost confusion is prevailing in India. The Indian Central Assembly now in session has virtually rejected the budget submitted by the Governor-General's Executive Council on the ground that "the Indian Government does not represent the Indian people." The amount of the budgetary estimates was reduced to a single rupee—an unparalleled event in the history of India. This act in which the National Congress and the Muslim League united in perfect cooperation is the beginning of a nationwide revolt against British rule in India. On March 15, the Central Assembly presented a bill for the impeachment of the Member of Home Affairs on the charge of abusive use of the national defense act. One member, in explaining the bill, declared that the national defense act was not intended to defend India but to suppress the activities of the Indian people who are opposed to imperialism within their own country. This was passed by an overwhelming majority vote.

Confusion Reigns

With this nation-wide anti-British wave, the aggravation of famine, the prevalence of pestilence, the alarming scarcity of goods, and unspeakable social unrest have conspired to create a serious confusion in India, driving the masses to anti-British riots and revolutionary activities. British rule in India is now exposed to a grave crisis because of Britain's external and internal difficulties.

Not only is Britain unable to effect the recapture of Burma as she has so blatantly declared to all the world for so many months, but she must direct her last efforts in order to defend her imperialistic rule in India itself, now that the Japanese Army and the Indian National Army are in a position to launch a determined attack upon it. The enemy has already admitted that Manipur is already in a serious situation, which means that India's very gate is threatened. Britain must abandon its vain hope of recovering Burma and concentrate her forces on the defense of the great treasure of the Commonwealth. Nor can Britain muster its forces effectively because of the serious differences of views with Chungking and the United States regarding the strategy to be adopted. As the result of relentless attacks by the Imperial Forces and the Indian National Army from outside and the rising revolt of the Indian masses within, India will shortly emancipate herself from the three century old tyranny.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Plutocrat's Greed

(From The Shanghai Times)

American greed for territorial aggrandizement is proverbially insatiable. From its apparently modest beginnings of only 13 States banded together ostensibly for democracy, the American Empire rapidly annexed 35 more States and went on extending its plutocratic rule over Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Islands, and other insular territory it later grabbed. Furthermore, American imperialism spread its political and economic tentacles over the mainland of Asia on the strength of the principle of the Open Door, which it had forced upon China in order to keep in check the other Powers' scramble for territory, concessions and other rights and interests in this country.

Clearly illustrative of such American greed for territorial and economic aggrandizement is what is known as the Harriman railway plan, which was aimed at placing the South Manchuria Railway under the control of the United States, although it fell through at the eleventh hour, when Japan's Foreign Minister strongly opposed it on his return from the Portsmouth Peace Conference after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. Thus, the American plutocrats were intent upon converting this country into their colony for all practical purposes except in name in the course of their economic and political aggression which they had planned to push from the footholds they were trying to secure in railways and other financial and commercial enterprises in this country.

This American policy made itself manifest beyond doubt when at the Washington Conference of 1921-22 the United States proposed to take over the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway and followed up this attempt with another proposal made in 1923 with a view to placing the railways south of the Great Wall under American-led international control after the Lincheng Incident. It is therefore little wonder that the United States intensely resented the founding of Manchoukuo, which finally put an end to American political and economic aggression as far as Manchuria was concerned. Stimson's "non-recognition" doctrine notwithstanding. This rebuff, however, proved far from sufficient to take the edge off American greed for territorial and other political and economic aggrandizement. On the contrary, the United States came out more boldly than ever with her ambition for world hegemony.

It is thus as clear as day that the American plutocrats started the present global war by egging on their British accomplices in the crime of world-wide territorial and economic robbery to fight Germany in Europe, while she took it upon herself to force the War of Greater East Asia upon Japan and other Asiatic nations by forming the so-called ABCD encirclement around Japan. It is only too natural that the United States should covet more and more territory not only in Asia but also the world over, war or no war. Testifying to such insatiable greed on the part of the American plutocrats is a recent news dispatch quoting the Wall Street Journal of New York, according to which official circles in Washington are now advocating the cession of all the islands in the Pacific to the United States in return for the assistance she has extended to Britain, the Netherlands and Chungking in the current war. In addition to this the United States apparently makes no scruple to lay claim to all natural resources throughout the world.

Thus, the American plutocrats are to all intents and purposes out for world conquest in the current global war, in league with their associates in Britain and other anti-Axis nations. However, the solidarity and unity of all Axis Powers in fighting for justice and emancipation against Anglo-American aggression continue to grow increasingly strong with the progress of the war, and there is no possibility whatever of the anti-Axis Powers succeeding in shaking in any way our determination to crush imperialism and plutocracy and establish a new world order of co-existence and co-prosperity for all nations. In fact, our war potential is such that the military and political counter-offensives of the Anglo-American warmongers in the Pacific and elsewhere can only serve to precipitate the final failure of their war for world conquest through an early exhaustion of all the manpower and material resources at their disposal.

Asia's Debt to Posterity

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Most people's memories are short and there may be some who still allow their thoughts to drift into selfish channels and compare the easy-going conditions of peacetime in the past with those of the present day, quite forgetting that there is a war on, just because we in Malai are today, and have for two years, been happily spared the din of battle. To do so is to close one's eyes to the realities of the past as well as the present. Those who did not suffer directly may be apt to forget but they are far outnumbered by those who did suffer, both directly and indirectly, by the discrimination of the British in all walks of life.

If Britain emerges from this war with any power still left to her to exploit the peoples of Asia, she will be more ruthless than ever. Indians have not forgotten—can never forget, the many ignominies which their countrymen have had to suffer at the hands of the British. Need we recall that here in Malai also, and in the Singapore of old in particular, discrimination was becoming more and more evident, and but for the war would have grown intolerable?

We must not forget that this is wartime, and that owing to the exigencies of war, conditions in Malai today have far from reached that stage which is aimed at by the ideal of Hakko Ichiu. But when the war is won, as it assuredly will be by Japan and her allies, and when everlasting peace is established throughout Greater East Asia, the future for all Asiatics will be rosy, because all will enjoy equal opportunity. There will be no discrimination, racial or otherwise.

Asiatics who were British subjects will recall that, although they were British subjects, they enjoyed fewer privileges than foreigners, both American and European, for no other reason than that of color prejudice. Could any self-respecting Asiatic wish for a return of such a detestable state of affairs? Never! Why then harbor thoughts of ever tolerating the British in these countries again? Let us all remember that on the present war rests the ascendancy of all Asiatics as free men, or their enslavement to the Anglo-Americans for generations to come. Asiatics owe to posterity to pledge to keep the enemies of Asia out of Asia for all time, now that Japan has driven them out.

Fruits of Wisdom

There is no less merit in keeping what we have got, than in first acquiring it. Chance has something to do with the one, while the other will always be the effect of skill.—Ovid.